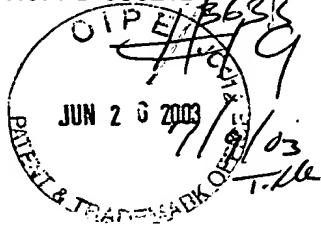


CUSTOMER NO.: 020991

06-97-03

PATENT
Docket No. PD-990212



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: ARTHUR W. WANG ET AL.

Serial No. 09/542,243

Filed: April 3, 2000

For: SATELLITE READY BUILDING AND METHOD
FOR FORMING THE SAME

Date: June 26, 2003
Group Art Unit: 3635
Examiner: Nguyen, Chi Q.
Confirmation No. 4723

APPEAL BRIEF
TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Enclosed is the Appeal Brief, in triplicate, for the above-identified patent application.

Applicant petitions for an extension of time for _____ months(s). If an additional extension of time is required, please consider this a petition therefor.

Fee \$ _____

An extension for _____ months(s) has already been secured; the fee paid therefor of _____ is deducted from the total fee due for the total months of extension now requested.

\$ _____

Extension fee due with this request \$ _____

Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition for extension of time.

The Appeal Brief Fee was paid in a prior appeal in which there was no decision on the merits by the Board of Appeals.

The Appeal Brief Fee of \$320.00 is due.

The total fee due is \$320. Please charge this amount to Deposit Account No. 50-0383 of Hughes Electronics Corporation, El Segundo, California. If any additional appeal brief fee or extension fee is required, please charge it to Deposit Account No. 50-0383.

This letter is submitted in triplicate.

Respectfully submitted,

Vijayalakshmi D. Duraiswamy, Registration No.:31,525
Attorney for Applicant(s)

HUGHES ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

Patent Docket Administration

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PO Box 956, El Segundo, CA 90245-0956

Telephone: 310-662-9919

EU 959120507 US

Certification under 37 CFR 1.10

June 26, 2003

Date of Deposit

I hereby certify that the correspondence identified above is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O.Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

Eileen T. Hadeler

(Typed or printed name of person mailing correspondence)

(Signature of person mailing correspondence)

CUSTOMER NO.: 020991

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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An extension for _____ months(s) has already been secured; the fee paid therefor of _____
 is deducted from the total fee due for the total months of extension now requested.
 Extension fee due with this request \$_____

Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition for extension of time.

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This letter is submitted in triplicate.

Respectfully submitted,

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 Vijayalakshmi D. Duraiswamy, Registration No.:31,585
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Eileen T. Hadeler

(Typed or printed name of person mailing correspondence)

Eileen T. Hadeler

(Signature of person mailing correspondence)



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GROUP 3600*



Certification under 37 CFR 1.10

June 26, 2003

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Eileen T. Hadeler

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(Signature of person mailing correspondence)

Customer No. 020991

PATENT
PD-990212

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Application of: Arthur Wang

Date: June 26, 2003

Serial No: 09/542,243

Group Art Unit: 3635

Filed: 04/03/00

Examiner: C. Nguyen

Title: SATELLITE READY BUILDING AND METHOD FOR
FORMING THE SAME

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

RECEIVED
JUL 02 2003
GROUP 3600

BRIEF ON APPEAL

Sir:

The following Appeal Brief is submitted pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed on May 5, 2003 for the above-identified application.

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1. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this matter is Hughes Electronics Corporation in El Segundo, California (hereinafter "Hughes"). Hughes is the assignee of the present invention and application. Also, Hughes is a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors Corporation.

2. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other known appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

3. Status Of The Claims

Claims 18-66 are currently pending and stand under final rejection, from which this appeal is taken. Claims 1-16 were withdrawn pursuant to a restriction requirement and canceled without prejudice to Applicant's right to file a divisional application therefor. Claim 17 was previously canceled.

4. Status Of Amendments

The Notice of Appeal was filed on May 5, 2003 in response to the Final Office Action mailed on February 13, 2003. An amendment after the final action was filed on April 10, 2003 and the Office has indicated in the Advisory Action dated April 17, 2003 that it will be entered for purposes of appeal.

5. Summary Of The Invention

For satellite services provided to a building after it has been constructed, it is often difficult to place the wires or the antenna in a manner that is aesthetically pleasing. For example, wires cannot be conveniently run within walls and the satellite dish typically is a parabolic antenna that protrudes from the roof or the side of the house. Additionally, moving the television or personal computer to another room involves re-routing the wires or adding additional wires to the home. Furthermore, as discussed on page 2 lines 1-9 of the specification, many multi-unit condominiums, apartment complexes and housing developments are subject to strict association regulations governing use of conventional satellite antennas for reception of satellite based services. Apartment building owners have also been known to impose restrictions that prevent tenants from mounting satellite dishes on the roof or the balcony of their respective units.

The present invention seeks to overcome these problems by providing a satellite ready building that allows users to move and "plug-in" the user device, for example, a television or computer, into various rooms of the building. The building is wired prior to installation of the drywall and so the wires are hidden within the walls to form an aesthetically pleasing building. Low profile antenna(s) and matching (low profile) radome(s) within which the antenna(s) are housed do not protrude like current satellite antennas mounted on roof tops. The radome can be selected to have a color that matches the roof (or siding) that it is mounted on so that it blends in. (See the specification, for example, page 6, lines 7-15) Thus the antennas and radomes are more likely to be acceptable to condominium associations and the like. (See specification, for example, page 2, lines 10-22.)

Another advantage of the invention is that builders can install satellite wires throughout the house when they are building it so that it will be easier for the owners to view satellite TV in any room (or all rooms) of the building since all they will have to do is plug-in the TV(s) to the appropriate outlet(s)/satellite wire termination(s).

A satellite ready building (10) comprises a plurality of studs (20) and satellite wires (26) positioned adjacent to the studs (20) having a first termination (28) and a second termination (30), the first termination being positioned outside the building. A connector (32) is coupled to the second termination of the satellite wires. A drywall layer (22) is coupled to the studs to substantially enclose the satellite wires therein and a radome (14) encloses the first termination (28). See for example Figs. 1, 2, 3A and 3B and Claim 21. A satellite antenna (24) may be positioned within the radome (14). (See for example, specification page 5, lines 11-14, Fig. 2 and claim 22). The radome is low-profile sized to contain the satellite antenna (claim 23). The radome has a color to substantially match a roof color (claim 24, specification page 5, lines 5-7 and page 6, lines 7-15). The satellite may comprise a flat antenna (claim 25), or a phase array antenna (claim 27, Fig. 5) or a variable-inclination-continuous-transverse stub (claim 28, Fig. 4). For a discussion of suitable antennas see for example pages 5-9 of the specification. The connector (32) comprises an universal connector (claim 18). The universal connector comprises a phone jack, a cable TV jack and a satellite jack. (claim 19) or a LAN jack (claim 20). See the specification, for example, page 9, lines 1-10.

The satellite ready building may be any type of building including commercial buildings, multiple-unit family dwellings and single family homes (see specification, for example, page 4, lines 18-21). In the present application the phrase "multiple unit buildings" or similar terms are intended to cover various types of buildings including commercial buildings and multiple-unit family dwellings and buildings with multiple rooms. Claims 29-66 are directed to a multiple unit building, a multiple unit satellite ready building and a method of forming the same.

6. Issues

The following issues are presented in this appeal, all of which correspond directly to the Examiner's final grounds for rejection in the Final Office Action dated February 13, 2003:

- (1) Whether Claims 29-66 contain subject matter which was described in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention and meet 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph requirements.
- (2) Whether Claims 29-66 are indefinite under 35 U.S.C 112, second paragraph, for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention and whether the limitations of these previously added claims, namely, third and fourth terminations, a second radome and the mounting surface being siding, are new matters.

- (3) Whether Claims 30-43 are indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention since the preamble of claim 29 recites " A multiple unit building comprising:..." and the preambles of the dependent claims 30-43 recite "A building....".
- (4) Whether Claims 58-66 are indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention since the preamble of independent claim 57 recites " A multiple unit satellite ready building comprising:..." and the preambles of the dependent claims 58-66 recite "A building....".
- (5) Whether claims 21 and 18-20 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* (U.S. Patent No. 6,166,329, hereinafter, "*Oliver*") in view of *McDonald* (U.S. Patent No. 6,335,753, hereinafter, "*McDonald*") and *DeMarre* (U.S. Patent No. 6,037,912).
- (6) Whether claims 21-23, 25, 27, 29-39, 41-43, and 57-65 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* in view of *McDonald* and *DeMarre*.
- (7) Whether claims 24, 40 and 66 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* in view of *McDonald* and *DeMarre* and *Radov* (U.S. Patent No. 4,710,778, hereinafter, "*Radov*").
- (8) Whether claims 26, 28, 38, and 65 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* in view of *DeMarre* and *Spano* (U.S. Patent No. 6,204,823, hereinafter, "*Spano*") and *Iwamura* (U.S. Patent No. 5,940,028, hereinafter "*Iwamura*").
- (9) Whether claims 45-56 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* in view of *DeMarre* and *Spano* and *Iwamura*.

7. Grouping of Claims

The rejected claims have been grouped together into groups by the Examiner in each of the rejections. The Appellant believes, however, that each of the rejected claims stands on its own recitation and is separately patentable for the reasons set forth in more detail below.

8. Arguments

(1) Claims 29-66 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph as allegedly containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The Examiner alleges that the "specification and the drawings only show satellite wires 26 have a first termination 28 enclosed within a radome 14 and a plurality of other second terminations 30 in the various rooms of the house. The first termination 28 is to be coupled to the satellite receiving device or antenna. Second terminations 30 are coupled to a connector 32. (Page 5, lines 11-20). And also the radome 14 is shown mounted upon shingles 38 of roof 16 (fig. 3a). The second embodiment of a radome 14 is installed during the installation of roof 16 so that radome 14 is partially under shingles 38 (fig. 3b) and (page 6, lines 3-10)."

Appellant respectfully submits that a multiple-unit satellite ready building is clearly contemplated in the present application. Page 4, line 19, states that, "However, those skilled in the art would recognize that the satellite ready concept is applicable to various types of buildings including commercial buildings and multiple-unit family dwellings." Page 5, lines 1-2 states that, "Referring now to Figure 1, a building such as a house 10 has a satellite ready installation

12 (only part of which is shown)." Although Fig. 1 refers to a house 10, the house 10 is more broadly referred to as a building. Thus, the building could be a multiple-unit family dwelling or a commercial building. It should be also noted that Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a satellite ready house according to the present invention. The perspective view only shows one portion of the roof, the front side, and the right side of the building. Also, the cutaway portion of the front elevational view shown in Fig. 2 is also only one view of the building. For a multi-unit building, more than one system would be included on a building. Multi-unit buildings were clearly contemplated by the present application. Appellant raised these and other arguments in the Amendment after Final Action that was filed on April 10, 2003 and requested the Examiner to reconsider this rejection.

Appellant also indicated willingness to amend Fig. 1 or add a new view to show more detail of the multi-unit dwelling contemplated. It should also be noted that on page 5, line 25 of the specification, it states, "Also, those skilled in the art would recognize that more than one satellite antenna 24 and more than one radome 14 may be installed on a roof 16 if various services require various directional pointing or other types of antennas." Thus, each radome for each system would have a termination as taught by the present invention. Applicant respectfully believes that since the multi-unit dwelling is described in the present application, that such an addition would not be new matter. However, although the Examiner indicated in the Advisory Action that the Amendment after Final Action would be entered upon Appeal, the Examiner did not comment specifically concerning these arguments and offer to present new or amended drawings (without addition of new matter).

It is respectfully submitted that for the foregoing reasons, the rejection should be withdrawn.

(2) Claims 29-66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. The Examiner states that the third and fourth terminations, the second radome and the mounting surface being siding are considered new matters. As discussed above, Appellant believes that, along with one radome, more than one radome is clearly contemplated by the discussion in the specification (pointed-to above) for appropriate applications such as in a multi-unit building (for example, building with many rooms or suites or apartments). Also, multiple terminations for various rooms/units are also contemplated since it is clearly stated in the specification that "the satellite wires 26 preferably extend to nearly every room in the house and more preferably extend to every room in the house" (see for example, page 5, lines 15-17). On page 5, lines 3-5, for example, it is also stated that a radome may be "installed upon a roof or vertically on the siding of the home". Therefore, Appellant believes that these limitations are not new matter. Also, as mentioned above, Appellant is willing to amend the drawings upon the Examiner's request.

(3) Claims 30-43 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention due to preambles of the dependent claims not being consistent with the preambles of the respective independent claim(s) from which they depend.

The Appellant amended claims 30-43 to make the preambles consistent in the Amendment after Final action. Appellant believes that these amendments overcome this rejection. Although the Examiner indicated in the Advisory Action that the Amendment would be entered upon appeal, the Examiner did not comment on these amendments or explicitly withdraw this rejection in the Advisory action. Either withdrawal of the rejection by the Examiner or reversal of the Examiner's rejection by the Board is requested.

(4) Claims 58-66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention due to preambles that are not consistent with the preambles of the independent claim(s) from which they depend.

The Appellant amended claims 58-66 to make the preambles consistent with their independent claims in the Amendment after Final action. Appellant believes that these amendments overcome this rejection. Although the Examiner indicated in the Advisory Action that the Amendment would be entered upon appeal, the Examiner did not comment on these amendments or explicitly withdraw this rejection in the Advisory action. Either withdrawal of the rejection by the Examiner or reversal of the Examiner's rejection by the Board is requested.

(5) Claims 21 and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Oliver* (6,166,329) in view of *McDonald* (6,335,753) and *DeMarre* (6,037,912). Applicant respectfully traverses.

Claim 21 is an independent claim with claims 18-20 dependent therefrom. Claim 21 includes a plurality of studs, satellite wires positioned adjacent to the studs and having a first termination positioned outside the building, a connector coupled to a second termination, a drywall layer substantially enclosing the satellite wires therein, and a radome that encloses the first termination. As stated in the previous Office Action, *Oliver* merely teaches electrical wires positioned within the wall. *Oliver* does not teach or suggest anything related to satellites. The *McDonald* reference illustrates phone wires positioned within a wall that carry reception from a satellite. The *DeMarre* reference is directed to a low profile bi-directional antenna. Although a radome 104 is illustrated in the *DeMarre* reference, as shown, the radome has a connector 112 that is mounted to the antenna components housed within the radome 104. The connector protrudes from a hole in the radome sidewall 107, for connecting an external transmission line 113 such as a coaxial cable (Col. 3, lines 50-54). Thus, the coaxial cable does not have a termination within the radome. The termination of the coaxial cable is outside the radome. The signal is transmitted from within the radome to the coaxial cable through the connection 112 positioned on the outside of the radome. Thus, the element of “a radome enclosing said first termination” is not taught or suggested by the *DeMarre* reference. Thus, even if the references are combined, all the elements of claim 21 are not shown.

The Examiner states that, “The motivation for substituting Oliver’s disclosure with McDonald’s satellite wire and DeMarre would have been to provide the satellite signal into the

building for TV, Internet service, cellular phone, etc. and protecting the antenna from exposing to UV." Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is deriving 'motivation' from the teachings of the present application. *Oliver* does not teach or suggest anything to do with satellites. *McDonald* mentions a wired connection but fails to teach studs and drywall and a termination with a radome. In fact, the *McDonald* reference does not teach or suggest the use of a radome. The *DeMarre* reference teaches a radome with an antenna therein but fails to teach the wire termination within the radome. Also, the *DeMarre* reference fails to teach studs, drywall and placing the wires within the walls. Applicant respectfully submits that the motivation is merely impermissible hindsight gained from the teachings of the present invention. It is improper, in determining whether a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been led to this combination of references, simply to "[use] that which the inventor taught against the teacher." W. L. Gore v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F. 2d 1540, 1553, 220 USPQ 303, 312-13 (Fed. Cir. 1983). "Obviousness may not be established using hindsight or in view of the teachings or suggestions of the inventor." Para-Ordnance Mfg. V. SGS Importers Int'l, 73 F. 3d at 1087, 37 USPQ2d at 1239, citing W. L. Gore & Assocs., Inc. v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d at 1551, 1553, 220 USPQ at 311, 312-13.

Further, even if the references are combined, the present claims are not suggested. For example, the present invention as claimed provides a satellite ready building that allows users to move and "plug-in" the user device, for example, a television or computer, into the connector for receiving and/or sending satellite communication. Although "outlets tend to be standardized for use such as electrical or phone" as pointed out by the Examiner, none of the references cited by the Examiner teach or suggest a "satellite ready building". Although the Examiner has cited

references that show electrical wiring in houses and standardized phone jacks etc., the Examiner has failed to show a reference that suggests a "satellite ready building" as claimed.

Claims 18-20 are further limitations of claim 21 and are believed to be allowable for the same reasons set forth above.

(6) Claims 21-23, 25, 27, 29-39, 41-43, and 57-65 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Oliver* in view of *McDonald* and *DeMarre*. Applicant respectfully traverses.

The rejection of claim 21 is addressed above and the arguments are also applicable here. Claims 22-23, 25 and 27 should be allowable for the same reasons set forth above with respect to claim 21.

The recitation of Claim 29 is directed to a multiple-unit dwelling that has more than one radome and associated terminations. Arguments made earlier with respect to Claim 21 are also applicable here.

Claims 30-39 and 41-43 are believed to be allowable for the same reasons set forth above with respect to claim 21.

Claim 44 is a method for forming a multiple-unit satellite ready building that addresses installing satellite wire within walls of a multiple unit *satellite ready* building so as to form a second termination in a first unit in the building and in a second unit to form a fourth termination. The satellite wires are coupled to satellite jacks. Applicant respectfully believes that Claim 44 and claims 45-56 which depend therefrom are allowable. **Claim 44 has not been rejected over art. Since the 35 U.S.C. 112 first and second paragraph rejections are**

believed to have been overcome Claim 44 should be allowable. Claims 45-56 which depend directly or indirectly from Claim 44 should also be allowable. Claims 45-56 believed to be allowable generally for the same reasons as claim 44 and further due to the additional limitations recited therein.

Claim 57 is directed to a multiple unit satellite ready building. Claim 57, like Claim 29 recites more than one radome. Satellite wires having first, second, third and fourth terminations are provided for distributing satellite signals therethrough. A first connector is coupled to the second termination within a first unit of the building. A second connector is coupled to the fourth termination within a second unit of the building. The first and third terminations are positioned outside the building and are enclosed respectively within the first radome and the second radome. The radomes are disposed on the building *contiguously* with the surface. As mentioned earlier this addresses the problem that condominium associations and the like have with protruding satellite dishes mounted on the roof or balconies of buildings by providing satellite antennas housed in radomes that are disposed on the building contiguously with a surface so as to be more likely to be acceptable to condominium associations and the like. Other arguments made earlier in connection with Claim 21 are also applicable here.

Claims 58-65 which depend directly or indirectly from Claim 57 should also be allowable for the reasons discussed above in connection with Claims 21 and 57 and further due to the additional limitations recited therein.

(7) Claims 24, 40 and 66 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* in view of *McDonald* and *DeMarre* and *Radov*. Claims 24, 40 and 66 are believed to be generally allowable for reasons discussed above in connection with the independent claims from which they directly or indirectly depend.

(8) Claims 26, 28, 38, 45-56, and 65 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Oliver* in view of *DeMarre* and *Spano* and *Iwamura*. As described above, the *Oliver* and *DeMarre* reference have missing elements and do not provide the motivation for the proposed combination. *Spano* teaches an antenna within a housing. However, *Spano* fails to teach that a first termination is positioned within the housing outside the building and a second termination is positioned within the building. The *Spano* and *Iwamura* references fail to teach or suggest the combination or the termination within a radome. Therefore, dependent claims 26, 28, 38, and 65 are believed to be allowable for the same reason set forth above with respect to the independent claims.

(9) Claims 45-56 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Oliver* in view of *DeMarre* and *Spano* and *Iwamura*. Claim 44 is a method for forming a multiple-unit satellite ready building that addresses installing satellite wire within walls of a multiple unit *satellite ready* building so as to form a second termination in a first unit in the building and to form a fourth termination in a second unit. The satellite wires are coupled to satellite jacks. Applicant respectfully believes that Claim 44 and claims 45-56 which depend therefrom are

Serial No. 09/542,243 Page 16

allowable. **Claim 44 has not been rejected over art. Since the 35 U.S.C. 112 first and second paragraph rejections are believed to have been overcome Claim 44 should be allowable. Claims 45-56 which depend directly or indirectly from Claim 44 should also be allowable.** Claims 45-56 believed to be allowable for the same reasons as claim 44. Additionally, arguments presented above concerning the cited references in connection with other claims should also be considered here as appropriate.

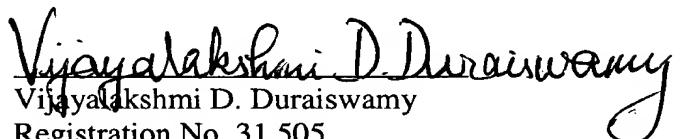
9. Appendix

A copy of each of the claims involved in this appeal, namely claims 18-66, is attached hereto as Appendix A.

10. Conclusion

For the reasons advanced above, Appellant respectfully contends that each claim is patentable. Therefore, reversal of all rejections is requested.

Respectfully submitted,


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Dated: June 26, 2003

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPENDIX A

Claim 18. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 21 wherein said connector comprises a universal connector.

Claim 19. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 18 wherein said universal connector comprises a phone jack, a cable TV jack, and a satellite jack.

Claim 20. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 19 wherein said universal connector comprises a LAN jack.

Claim 21. A satellite ready building comprising:

a plurality of studs;

satellite wires positioned adjacent to said studs having a first termination and a second termination, said first termination positioned outside the building;

a connector coupled to said second termination of said satellite wire;

a drywall layer coupled to said studs to substantially enclose the satellite wires therein; and

a radome enclosing said first termination.

Claim 22. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 21 further comprising a satellite antenna positioned within said radome.

Claim 23. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 22 where radome is low-profile sized to contain said satellite antenna therein.

Claim 24. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 22 wherein said radome has a color to substantially match a roof color.

Claim 25. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 22 wherein said antenna comprises a flat antenna.

Claim 26. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 22 further comprising a remote control for positioning said antenna.

Claim 27. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 22 wherein said antenna comprises a phase array antenna.

Claim 28. A satellite ready building as recited in claim 22 wherein said antenna comprises a variable-inclination-continuous-transverse-stub.

Claim 29. A multiple unit building comprising:

satellite wires having a first termination, a second termination, a third termination and a fourth termination, said first termination and said third termination positioned outside the building;

a first connector coupled to said second termination;

a second connector coupled to said fourth termination; and

a first radome enclosing said first termination; and
a second radome enclosing said third termination.

Claim 30. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 29 wherein said second termination is positioned in a first unit of the multiple unit building and said fourth termination is positioned in a second unit of the multiple unit building.

Claim 31. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 29 wherein the first radome and the second radome are coextensive.

Claim 32. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 29 wherein said first and second connector comprise a universal connector.

Claim 33. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 32 wherein said universal connector comprises a phone jack, a cable TV jack, and a satellite TV jack.

Claim 34. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 32 wherein said universal connector comprises a LAN jack.

Claim 35. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 32 further comprising a first satellite antenna and a second satellite antenna positioned respectively within said first radome and said second radome.

Claim 36. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 35 wherein said first satellite antenna and said second satellite antenna comprise a flat antenna.

Claim 37. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 35 wherein said first satellite antenna and said second satellite antenna comprise a phase array antenna.

Claim 38. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 35 wherein said first satellite antenna and said second satellite antenna comprise a variable-inclination-continuous-transverse-stub.

Claim 39. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 29 wherein said first radome and said second radome are low-profile.

Claim 40. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 29 wherein said first radome and said second radome have a color that substantially matches a roof color.

Claim 41. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 29 wherein said first radome and said second radome are contiguous with a mounting surface.

Claim 42. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 41 wherein the mounting surface is a roof.

Claim 43. A multiple-unit building as recited in claim 41 wherein the mounting surface is siding.

Claim 44. A method of forming a multiple unit satellite ready building comprising the steps of:

installing satellite wire within walls of the building;

installing a radome on the building;

terminating the satellite wire to form a first termination outside the building within the radome;

terminating the satellite wire in a first unit of the building to form a second termination;

terminating the satellite wire to form a third termination outside the building within the radome;

terminating the satellite wire in a second unit of the building to form a fourth termination; and

coupling the satellite wires to satellite jacks.

Claim 45. A method as recited in claim 44 wherein terminating the satellite wire to form a first termination outside the building within the radome and terminating the satellite wire to form a third termination outside the building within the radome comprises:

terminating the satellite wire to form the first termination outside the building within a first radome; and

terminating the satellite wire to form the third termination outside the building within a second radome.

Claim 46. A method as recited in claim 44 wherein the radome is low-profile sized to contain a satellite antenna therein and is colored to match the surrounding roof material.

Claim 47. A method as recited in claim 44 wherein the radome has a color to substantially match a roof color.

Claim 48. A method as recited in claim 44 further comprising the step of installing a satellite antenna in the radome and coupling the satellite wire to the antenna.

Claim 49. A method as recited in claim 48 wherein the satellite antenna is a low profile antenna.

Claim 50. A method as recited in claim 44 wherein said step of terminating the satellite wire to form a first termination comprises the step of terminating the satellite wire adjacent to a roof of the building.

Claim 51. A method as recited in claim 44 wherein said step of terminating the satellite wire to form a first termination comprises the step of terminating the satellite wire adjacent to a siding of the building.

Claim 52. A method as recited in claim 44 further comprising the step of coupling a television to said jack.

Claim 53. A method as recited in claim 44 further comprising the step of coupling a personal computer to said jack.

Claim 54. A method as recited in claim 44 wherein the step of installing the radome comprises installing the radome contiguous with a surface of the building.

Claim 55. A method as recited in claim 54 wherein the surface comprises a roof.

Claim 56. A method as recited in claim 54 wherein the surface comprises a side.

Claim 57. A multiple unit satellite ready building comprising:

satellite wires having a first termination, a second termination a third termination and a fourth termination, said first termination and said third termination positioned outside the building, said satellite wires for distributing satellite signals therethrough;

a first connector coupled to said second termination within a first unit of the building;

a second connector coupled to said fourth termination within a second unit of the building; and

a first radome disposed on the building contiguously with a surface, said first radome enclosing said first termination; and

a second radome disposed on the building contiguously with a surface, said second radome enclosing said third termination.

Claim 58. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 57 wherein the satellite signals comprise computer signals and television signals.

Claim 59. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 57 wherein said first and second connector comprise a universal connector.

Claim 60. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 59 wherein said universal connector comprises a phone jack, a cable TV jack, and a satellite TV jack.

Claim 61. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 59 wherein said universal connector comprises a LAN jack.

Claim 62. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 57 further comprising a first satellite antenna and a second satellite antenna positioned respectively within said first radome and said second radome.

Claim 63. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 62 wherein said first satellite antenna and said second satellite antenna comprise a flat antenna.

Claim 64. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 62 wherein said first satellite antenna and said second satellite antenna comprise a phase array antenna.

Claim 65. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 62 wherein said first satellite antenna and said second satellite antenna comprise a variable-inclination-continuous-transverse-stub.

Claim 66. A multiple-unit satellite ready building as recited in claim 57 wherein said first radome and said second radome have a color to substantially match a surface color.